

Gas Explosion Kills 4, Injures 10, On Ill Fated E-2

N.Y.C. TRACKS GO; WEST SIDE WINS FIGHT

Land Barter Places \$50,000,000 Cost on Railroad.

PARK TUNNEL, "L" STRUCTURES

Death Avenue Wiped Out by Improvements—New Route for Expresses.

After years of bickering and unsatisfactory negotiations, the city authorities announced yesterday the settlement of the West Side improvement problem, including the elimination of the New York Central tracks from the surface of Eleventh Avenue. The most recent negotiations covered a period of three weeks, with almost daily conferences between representatives of the railroad and the port and terminal committee of the Board of Estimate.

Controller Prendergast, chairman of the port and terminal committee, in making the announcement, said that under the agreement the city would not be called upon to contribute a dollar in cash. The entire cost of the improvement to the New York Central will be upward of \$50,000,000. The city has exchanged certain parcels of land with the railroad, with a small balance in the city's favor, which it will contribute as its share of the cost.

Death Avenue Loses Name.

The new plan calls for a tunnel for the tracks through and along Riverside Park and elevated structures from Fifty-ninth Street through the lower part of the city, doing away with the dangerous tracks on "Death Avenue," as Eleventh Avenue came to be called. Extensive park improvements will be made along the Drive and at other points on the line.

It was learned last night that officials of the New York Central Railroad are considering proposing a plan to the city for the construction of a subway to connect the present main passenger line of that system on Park Avenue with the new elevated improvement along Eleventh Avenue. The plan, which is in an embryonic state as yet, provides for a subway to be constructed through a street in the vicinity of Fifty-seventh Street which will have its western end at or about Sixtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue.

If the plan goes through, it is said that the railroad contemplates doing away with the present routing of its fast western trains up Park Avenue and around the Harlem River to Spuyten Duyvil, and, instead, run them through the subway and thence up Eleventh Avenue along the route of the proposed West Side improvement.

According to this plan, the old Park Avenue tunnel may be used exclusively for suburban trains and those operating over the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

As a part of the proposed change in the passenger routing of the Central a large passenger station may be erected at 129th and Manhattan streets, adjacent to the Fort Lee Ferry. This would have the twofold effect of providing easy access to uptown trains for residents of Jersey and for residents of the upper West Side of the city.

Officials Rejoice at Outcome.

Mayor Mitchell and President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen took a very active part in the recent conference. It was for this reason that Mr. McAneny, who announced his intention of resigning, remained in the city government. He wanted to see this work completed. All the city officials were jubilant over the final settlement.

In A. Flannery, vice-president of the New York Central, and after the agreement yesterday that the settlement was "as good as we could get." He estimated that it would take six years to complete the work from the time the final plans were approved by the Board of Estimate.

The committee announced that before entering into the legal agreement with the railroad the Board of Estimate would have available for a period of thirty days a complete report accounting by plans, so that the public might have full opportunity to present its views.

Referring to the land exchanges with the railroad, the Controller said: "The course of the settlement it has been necessary for the city to exchange with the railroad certain parcels of land to protect park waterfront against commercialism and to afford the railroad the necessary right of way and facilities, in exactly the same way as proposed in the 1913 suggested settlement. A balance, the exact amount of which is still undetermined, will stand in favor of the city in these exchanges, which the city contributes as its share of the cost of those features of the general improvement which are of municipal necessity. The entire balance of the work, the city will merely contribute certain parcels of real estate and will not be called upon to contribute one dollar of cash.

Additional Cost for Road.

In the settlement just agreed upon the railroad company is bearing several million dollars of additional cost, as

KAISER, WELL LUNCHEON WITH BETHMANN-HOLLWEG

Berlin, Jan. 15 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—Emperor William made several public appearances in Berlin yesterday, according to the Overseas News Agency. He took luncheon at the residence of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor.

Among those present were General von Bissing, Governor General of Brussels, and Herr von Jagow, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

When the Emperor drove through the streets to the Chancellor's residence he was joyously cheered by the crowd, which remarked that he was looking well.

"The Emperor is now completely restored from a slight indisposition caused by a carbuncle," says the Overseas Agency. "In the meantime the silly rumors spread broadcast over the whole world from various sources furnish the best proof of how unreliable are the vast majority of the news items emanating from Germany's enemies."

KAISER REQUESTS BIRTHDAY PRAYER

Suggests Special Celebrants Make Gifts to Wounded and Bereaved.

Berlin, Jan. 15 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—Emperor William has issued a public pronouncement requesting the German nation to celebrate, "with quiet thoughts and prayer," his coming birthday, January 27, on which date he enters his fifty-eighth year.

The text of Emperor William's pronouncement in regard to his birthday is dated from German Main Headquarters, Berlin, on January 12, and is published in the Imperial Gazette, as follows:

"For the second time I shall celebrate my birthday amidst the clash of arms. Notwithstanding the heroic deeds and glorious successes of the forces of Germany and her allies, the severe battle for existence imposed upon us by the envy and hatred of the great powers is not yet ended. The heart, mind and strength of the German people at the front and at home must be concentrated on one great aim, namely, to wrest final victory and a peace which will guarantee the Fatherland permanently—so far as can be determined humanly—against a repetition of the hostile attacks.

"I therefore ask that this year, on the occasion of my birthday, the customary celebrations and congratulatory demonstrations be abstained from, and that the observances of the occasion be limited to silent recollection and prayers. Whoever on this day feels himself impelled to give further expression to friendly sentiments may do so by making gifts for alleviation of the wounds caused by war, or by increased participation in war charities. All may be sure of my warmest thanks.

"May the Lord God further us with our arms. May He accept the heavy sacrifices which are offered joyfully on the altar of the Fatherland to strengthen the foundation of the firm structure of the empire and assure the happy future of the German people.

"I request you to bring this edict to the knowledge of the public."

London, Jan. 15.—Prince Henry of Prussia has been summoned to Berlin, according to a Central News dispatch from Berlin.

It is also announced, says the dispatch, that Emperor William's birthday festivities for January 27 have been cancelled.

SELLS AN EGG FOR \$1,000

Mrs. Gilfort Sends One, Laid by Fabled Roc, to Denver Museum.

Orange, N. J., Jan. 15.—Thrifty housewives who blame their grocers for demanding 60 cents a dozen for eggs may congratulate themselves that they are not compelled to make their purchases from Mrs. Robert Gilfort. Yesterday she disposed of her egg supply at the very satisfactory rate of \$12,000 a dozen.

The transaction was not as extensive as Mrs. Gilfort may have desired, however, since it involved but one egg, that of the fabled roc of Arabian Nights fame, and the purchaser was the Denver Museum. Technically, it is the egg of the Eppornis, the fossil bird of Madagascar, but three of which are to be found in this country.

TRAIN KILLS DR. HANKS

Father-in-Law of Marshall P. Wilder in Automobile Accident.

Ridgewood, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Dr. E. F. Hanks, father-in-law of Marshall P. Wilder and head of the Hanks Dental Company, at 330 Sixth Avenue, New York, was killed here to night when his automobile was struck by an Erie express at the Franklin Avenue crossing.

Dr. Hanks returned to Ridgewood at 10 o'clock and obtained his automobile from a garage to drive to his home in Westwood. The gates have been removed, owing to improvements, and the doctor failed to see the red lights.

Girl Coaster, Five, Drowns.

Haverstraw, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Edith Edwards, five, was drowned while coasting in her parents' dooryard at Theills this afternoon. The yard had a slight grade, ending at a creek. Unable to stop her sled, the little one plunged into it and was carried under the ice. The body was recovered.

Wilson Victory Will Rivet Belgium to Prussian Yoke

White House Must Have That "Scrap of Paper," Though America Becomes an Outcast Among Nations and Risks War with Five.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS.
[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Washington, Jan. 15.—If one were looking for a single incident to epitomize the whole policy of the Wilson administration at the present moment, its attitude in the face of the latest disclosures affecting the German Embassy at Washington would supply it. Despite all that these new disclosures reveal, despite the fact that the embassy has been used as the headquarters of activities against the peace of the United States, which range from murder to arson, from violence to treason, there is not the smallest disposition now, as there has not been at any time any disposition, to deal properly with Count von Bernstorff.

The reason is simple. If Bernstorff were sent home as the result of the new disclosures there would be left no one to bestow upon the Wilson administration the victory over Germany which it must have. The German concessions might never come if the agent who is to deliver them were expelled from the country. And that victory the Wilson administration must have. Hence Bernstorff will stay and there will be no consequence to the recent exposures in Great Britain which will disturb him.

BERNSTORFF'S TRADE NOT DIPLOMACY.

Now, as always since the beginning, the foreign affairs of the United States, the considerations of foreign policy and relations, are wholly subservient to the considerations of domestic politicians and domestic politics. We have submitted to murder, treason, violence, at home and abroad; we have merely talked about the murder of American women and children; we have only disciplined poor old Dr. Dumba and the small fry of the German Embassy, because Bernstorff's hold upon the German-American organizations in this country has been so complete and his mastery of the German-American press has been such that he has been permitted, tolerated, almost licensed, to ply his interesting trade, which is not diplomacy.

What the British have revealed now in the case of Papan has been known in Washington, known in the State Department, for many weeks. In fact, there is in the possession of the State Department far more damaging evidence, so far as Bernstorff is concerned, than has been disclosed abroad, yet it has not been used and will not be used, because Bernstorff is necessary to Mr. Wilson, to Mr. Lansing, at the present hour. They must have that diplomatic victory, which he holds over their heads, which he offers at a price.

The United States has had no real crisis with Germany because the United States has had no real policy toward Germany. What we have had has been a series of political crises in Washington, in each of which the domestic political considerations have governed the foreign complications of the moment, and in each of the incidents the thought that has dominated has been to serve the political needs of the administration—not the honor or safety of American citizens.

Now, at the moment, when there is again disclosed the fact that the German Embassy has been the headquarters of offending against American neutrality at home, our government, under the lash of the German

KOENIG GOT CASH FROM VON PAPAN

Attache's Bankbook Indicates Payment to Official Under Indictment.

London, Jan. 16.—Payments by Captain von Papan, the recalled military attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, to two persons charged with playing important parts in the activities of German agents in the United States are disclosed by a further examination of the documents in the British government's possession.

A bankbook shows that checks were given to Paul Koenig, head of the police service of the Hamburg-American Line, who is under arrest in New York, and Hans Adam von Wedell, who has been indicted at New York for conspiracy. Koenig is credited with having received several checks for large sums.

The books show the receipt by Captain von Papan of large sums from "Bernstorff." The payments began in August, 1914, a few days after the commencement of the war, and continued until the middle of October last. Some of the payments are credited to "Bernstorff" and others to "Embassy."

The entries shortly before Captain von Papan's departure from the United States show receipts from individuals in payment of personal debts, one being from the purchaser of von Papan's automobile.

Plot to Block Welland Canal Laid to Koenig

Paul Koenig, former chief of the Hamburg-American Line secret service, was arrested on December 17, charged with setting on foot a military enterprise to destroy the Welland Canal in Canada. When indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on December 22 he pleaded not guilty and was released in \$50,000 bail. In addition to the indictment his automobile was charged with a conspiracy to duplicate American passports in this country to procure in Canada information relating to the embarkation of troops and supplies on boats sailing from Canadian ports for Great Britain and France.

After a general alarm had been sent out for him, Koenig surrendered to the Federal authorities again on January 11, to plead not guilty to a charge that he paid Frederick Schedel, a National City Bank clerk, to reveal secret documents filed with that bank by the Allies.

Hans Adam von Wedell was suspected of being implicated in the conspiracy to duplicate American passports which was uncovered a year ago this month by special agents of the Department of Justice. At the time the conspiracy was discovered, von Wedell was reported to be a fugitive. He was a member of a prominent German

Continued on page 10, column 4

DELAY SHAKES WILSON'S HOLD ON SENATORS

Stone Demands Haste in Reply to Mexico Resolution.

LEADERS NOW SPAR FOR TIME

President Shrinks from Orders That Mean Fighting.

(From the Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 15. Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, appealed to Secretary Lansing to-day to end the embargo on news which has kept the Senate in the dark as to actual events in Mexico, and to hasten the reply to the Senate resolution, adopted ten days ago, demanding the facts about American relations with Mexico since the landing at Vera Cruz.

Many Senators spent to-day in preparing for a new attack on the policy of the administration, and the indications are that it will be launched as soon as the Senate meets on Monday. A temporary lull was caused to-day by the action of the administration leaders in adjourning the Senate until Monday.

Meanwhile evidence piles up that the administration cannot long hold even its warmest supporters in line. The administration leaders at the Capitol, for the time being, have abandoned any serious effort to oppose intervention as a general policy, and are simply arguing for delay to give the Carranza government a chance. There is no agreement as to what policy should be adopted, but the feeling is widespread that unless outrages stop, and at once, the Senate will demand vigorous action.

Popular Feeling May Sway Wilson.

Among the opposition Senators there is a suspicion that the administration will not dare go on to the election with conditions as they are in Mexico. They believe that the resentment among the people as a whole is growing so strong as to overshadow the peace-at-any-price sentiment on which Wilson has counted, and they believe that he will soon recognize this fact and act on it.

This belief is, however, not widely held, as many do not think that the President would in any circumstances give orders that he knew meant fighting. These men point out that when he sent the marines to Vera Cruz he had private information which led him to believe that there would be no bloodshed, but that the Americans would be welcomed with open arms.

The Democratic Senators, however, are not restrained by any such belief in peace, and are merely holding on in hope that the policy sustained so long, and at such cost, may somehow be kept to the end. Many of them believe that a reversal at this time, when the outrages, however serious, are no greater than many others which have been endured with patience, will amount to a repudiation of the President's policy and will reflect on their acquiescence in it. They are hoping that no more indignation has cooled, and that thus the whole Mexican question can be dropped into the background before the campaign opens.

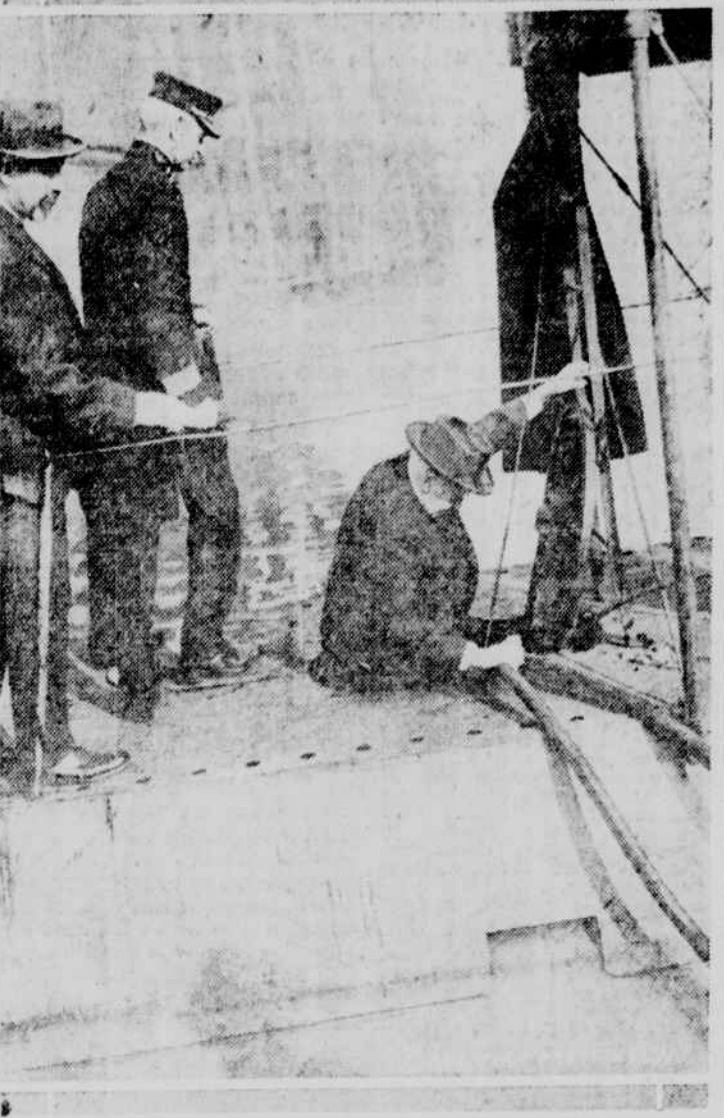
General Carranza's formal reply to the demand of the United States for punishment of the bandits who killed eighteen American mining men had not reached Washington to-night, but officials were not inclined to doubt the good faith of assurances given by the general's ambassador designate here, Eliseo Arredondo, that every effort would be made to run down the murderers.

Will Be "Hunted Without Rest."

These assurances were renewed by Mr. Arredondo tonight in making public the report of General Trevino, in charge of the forces detailed to capture the bandits and insure protection to persons in the district in which they

Continued on page 10, column 1

EDISON EXPLORING E-2



The inventor making his initial inspection of his batteries during a recent visit to the New York Navy Yard.

British Cabinet a Salad and Asquith Is the Oil

Premier's Reconciling Power, Backed by an "Overruling Apparition" of National Patriotism, Wins a Bloodless Battle Over Compulsion's Dwindling Foes.

By J. L. GARVIN.
[By Cable to The Tribune.]
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London, Jan. 15.—Great Britain has found itself in a crisis over the compulsion bill. Bloodless but decisive battles have been fought out with a moral effect like the intervention of the high gods in a crisis of Homeric combat. In our case the tutelary genius descending to turn the fortunes of the day has been the nation-wide spirit of British patriotism, reappearing after centuries with a strange sort of calm, elemental power. As A. J. Balfour profoundly says, in spite of industrial and social movements suggesting on surface total transformation, the fact is that we never change.

A fortnight ago we did not quite know this ourselves. We know it now in a manner that confounds the remnant which had hoped to offer effective obstruction to the compulsion bill, while even those who had the firmest faith in the nation are surprised—nay, it is not too much to say, we are all awed—by this overruling apparition of a great people's historic personality. By this influence, suddenly felt from end to end of this country, a bloodless battle has been won in Britain.

MEANS A MILLION MORE MEN.

Directly or indirectly, it insures for the Allies at least another million British troops; that is to say, as many as Bulgaria and Rumania together could put in the field. This is no less stupefying than the rapidity of Russia's recovery, which, to quote the phrase of one German critic, "will warm Sofia and help Bucharest, and is a substantial offset to the enemy's temporary successes in the Balkans. The consequences will be seen on two or three distant fronts before very many months are out."

Let me first show how the remarkable political drama in England is developing. As I have asked America to expect, public opinion in this country has proved so far ahead of the government, just as it was in the Northern States when Lincoln proposed the draft, that new life has been breathed into the government itself. The compulsion bill has been carried

Continued on page 9, column 3

FROST BINDS DEADLY WOUND OPEN CONSTANTINOPLE LINE

Nature's Tourniquet Gives Patrick McKenna a Chance for Life.

Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 15.—Nature performed a difficult surgical operation on Patrick McKenna's right leg this morning, when, after he had been crushed by a freight car, the injured member was frozen to a rail, which effectively stopped the flow of blood and the development of impurities in the wound.

Had he been taken to a hospital in a warm ambulance it is probable that he would not have lived more than an hour, physicians say. He is now at Alexian Hospital, with fair prospects of recovering from the drastic but effective treatment of his injuries.

TRAITORS IN SWISS ARMY

Two Colonels Accused of Advising Germany on French Moves.

Geneva, Jan. 15.—Colonel Maurice de Wattenwyl and Colonel Karl Egli, of the Swiss General Staff, have been charged with high treason. Formal complaints against the officers were made to the Federal Council by Geneva Councillors Rabourt and Guinand and National Councillor Villetrem.

MANY BRITISH OFFICERS LOST

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing to Date Totals 22,081.

London, Jan. 4.—Officers' casualty lists for December show that the British army in that month lost 275 officers killed, 638 wounded and 17 missing, a total of 930. Deducting from the wounded and missing totals a number since included in killed, the losses from the beginning of the war to the end of December, 1915, are 6,847 killed, 13,489 wounded and 1,745 missing, a total of 22,081.

During December four brigadier generals received wounds and are included in the casualty lists for the month.

BLAST IS LAID TO BATTERIES IN SUBMARINE

Victims Joking as Boat Is Torn by Inside Flare.

CRAFT AT DOCK IN NAVY YARD

Fumes from Shattered Edison Devices Halt Rescue Work.

The United States submarine E-2, lying in Drydock 2 of the New York Navy Yard, was racked by a heavy internal explosion yesterday afternoon. Four men, one enlisted and three civilian, were killed. Four sailors and six yard workmen were injured.

The E-2 was equipped with the new Edison storage batteries, and the explosion, the cause of which is unknown, apparently originated from them. No external damage was done, and navy yard officials rejected all suspicion of a plot against the vessel.

At 1:20 p. m. the accident occurred. Members of the crew of the E-2 were busy about the batteries, readjusting the hydrogen exhaust pipes, which carry away the large quantities of this gas generated by the Edison invention, and discharging the batteries through a rheostat. The submarine, which lies toward the lock end of Dock 2, below three other submarines—D-1, D-2 and D-3—was being overhauled also by a gang of yard workmen, who were tinkering with the plumbing.

So far all that can be learned about the explosion is to be read in the roll of injured at the hospitals. There was a roar inside the craft. Smoke belched up through her open hatchway, and a human body shot out and fell to the bottom of the drydock.

Orders Seal Navy Yard.

Immediately the navy yard officials isolated their territory from the outside world. No one was allowed to enter or leave. Police of the 157th Precinct station, on Flushing Avenue, were told when they reached the yard gates that this was a government affair and that their help was not wanted. Men of Harbor Squad A, who arrived in their launch at a navy yard landing, were hidden to withdraw.

Lieutenant Charles M. Cooke, commander of the E-2, was aboard his craft when the explosion occurred. He escaped uninjured, and led in the work of rescue. Men who attempted to enter the damaged boat were overcome by fumes which welled up from the inside and were obliged to withdraw. These gases, navy men said last night, were caused partly, at least, by the burning "practice heads" of the torpedoes carried by the under-sea boat. These are composed for the most part of phosphorus, and it is believed that they were ignited by the explosion.

Finally, when oxygen helmets were brought, officers and men fought their way into the interior of the craft, which was filled with a smoky haze. At the same time another gang of workers wrenched frantically at the bottom plates of the craft, in the hope that some of the men trapped inside might have plunged into the lower compartments of the vessel and could be rescued this way.

The condition of most of the rescued was shocking. Some of the bodies were battered and smashed beyond immediate recognition. Others were blackened and seared from the fire. Several hours passed before the rescuers, groping in the blackness of the submarine's interior, finally came upon the bodies of Logan and Peck, the last to be recovered. These were found buried beneath the debris of the batteries on the forward battery deck.

During the work of rescue Inspector Dillon, uniformed head of the Brooklyn police, appeared with Captain Louis Kreuscher, of the 157th Precinct, at the gate to the navy yard. They were also refused entry until after 3 o'clock, when newspaper men were also admitted.

No one was allowed in the vicinity of the dry dock until the last man had been withdrawn from the submarine. Electric motors were brought to the deck of the E-2, and after long canvas pipes had been introduced into the hatchway, these began to fan a current of air through the interior of the craft, driving out the fumes. By 5 o'clock the board of investigation appointed by Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, com-